THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.

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Not by the Usual Methods.

There seems to be no doubt that John WANAMAKER is a candidate for election as Senator of the United States to succeed the Hon. J. DONALD CAMBBON. Mr. CAMEBON'S term ends in March, 1891.

According to a correspondent of the New York Times, Mr. WANAMAKER refuses either to admit or deny that he aspires to be a Benator. His excuse for not talking on the subject was characteristic: "I do not talk

politics on Sunday." Mr. WANAMAKER'S closest political friend," however, was not unwilling to talk politics on Sunday; and the Times's correspondent reports him as saying, "with emphasis, that there was no doubt the Postmaster-General had thought seriously of the Benatorial succession." He regarded it as unlikely that Mr. WANAMAKER would be "a candidate in the general acceptance of the term, as he considered that the office was one that should come to the man as a high honor, and not be obtained by the usual political methods."

If the proprietor of the bargain counter is strong at anything, it is at obtaining high office by other than "the usual political methods."

It was not by the usual political methods that WANAMAKER obtained the office which he holds in Harrison's Cabinet. Indeed, his methods were strikingly unusual.

If he should succeed in getting to the United States Senate, it would doubtless be by the pursuit of the same unusual, not to say highly reprehensible, political methods which transferred him from the cuspidor department to the Post Office Department, his present sphere of activity and usefulness

## The Surrender of Pagopago. Four years ago this month Secretary BAY-

AND sent these instructions to the late GEORGE H. PENDLETON, then the United States Minister to Germany:

"You will temperately but decidedly notify the Ge man Minister for Foreign Affairs that we expect nothing will be done to impair the rights of the United States

The treaty concluded on Jan. 17, 1878, by Mr. Evants and Mr. Le Mamea, the Samoan plenipotentiary at Washington, provided, among other things, that:

"Naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and using the port of Pagopago, and establishing therein and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial marine, and the Samoan Government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorise any jurisdic tion within said port adverse to such rights of the United

Concerning this right to a naval station at Pagopago, Secretary Whitney wrote as follows on Jan. 5, 1889:

"It appears that the conquest of these islands is in tended by the German Government. A harbor at Samos will become of national consequence to us in the fu-ture as a naval power, but if the lalands are to go under German dominion it would cease to be of use.'

The new treaty now before the Senate supersedes the treaty which secured for us our rights in Pagopago harbor. It provides that we may land coal or naval stores there free of duty, but it does not otherwise confirm our rights. On the contrary, it authorizes and establishes a jurisdiction over Pagopage harbor, in common with the rest of Samos, which may or may not be adverse to the rights of the United States acquired by the treaty of 1878. If the jurisdiction established by the new treaty is adverse to those rights the new treaty stands and the old treaty is nullified. Here is the declaration which the Senate is asked to ratify:

"Considering that the following provisions of this act effective without a medification of cer tain provisions of the treaties heretofore existing be-tween the three Powers respectively and the Govern ment of Samon, it is mutually declared that in every case where the provisions of this act shall be inconsist ent with any provision of any ireaty or treatics, the pro-visions of this act shall prevail."

Who is to judge whether any provision of any old treaty is inconsistent with the new arrangement? The Chief Justice of Samoa, who is also constituted as the arbiter rences between the treaty Power as to the construction of the new treaty! His decision is final. He is the Supreme Court:

"The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of al questions arising under the provisions of this general act. \* \* \* Upon the organization of the Supreme Court there shall be transferred to its exclusive jurisdic case any differences shall arise between either of the treaty Powers which they shall fall to adjust by mutua cord, such differences shall not be held cause for war but shall be referred for adjustment on the principles of justice and equity to the Chief Justice of Samoa, who shall make his decision thereon in writing."

Now the only value of Pagonago Ray to us as a naval station lies in the exclusive possession and occupation of that port. What has happened since we acquired by cession our rights in that port? The proc ess by which the Germans in Samoa have obtained an inequitable claim to all of the land around Pagopago was described by Mr. FRYE in his speech in the United States Senata on Jan 31 1889 -

"What have the Germans done by their very peculia ayathm of levying taxes on the Hamoan natives? Here set me say that they levied \$1'0,000 of taxes in one single year on these poor confiding people who have not \$500 diogether-\$100,000 in one year-and then their process is to give them notice that it must be paid, and the chiefs come in without any money to pay it. V shall we get our mency?' They are told, 'Of the German trading firm.' They apply to the trading firm That firm charges them outrageous premiums for bills of exchange, lets them have the money, takes morngages have possession of two-thirds of all the cultivable lands one islands. There is no justice in it, no right, no iumanity. The Germans since that time by this pecu-iar process have obtained all of the lands around Pago page, and I suppose to day own them. But this article in this treaty is in force, and under it as a matter of rse we can go there, take land for stations and fo mayal supplies and for coaling, and our right is para-mount to the title of anybody obtained since that article appeared in this treaty."

And yet what the new treaty now offered to the Senate proposes to do is to wipe out the foundation for that paramount right to Pagopago providing that a Chief Justice, in all human probability to be established by German influence and to act in the German interest, shall confirm the German title to the lands around Pagopago, acquired by Germans in the manner so forcibly described by Senator FRYE.

If the decisions of the German Chief Justice under the new treaty in the land cases shall conflict with our rights in Pagopago, his decisions are final and we have no appeal. If they conflict with the provisions of the old treaty, they simply wipe the old treaty out

That is the situation so far as our rights in Pagopago Bay are concerned. When the debate in the Senate begins we shall look to Senator FRYE for a vigorous and spirited denunciation of the surrender which has been falsely exhibited to the Republican party and to the country as a triumph of American diplomacy. And meanwhile we shall expect from our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, an explanation of this somewhat vague and perplexing assertion :

"To refuse new to confirm the treaty would be t s-render the control of the most valuable harbor and

VAN WAGONER & WILLIAMS CO., OR DESIGNATION I THE PROPERTY OF T

coaling station in the South Paniso Ocean. The value of trust, and with their powers and methods the position for the future commerce of the world is incalculable; the value to the United States upon the finishing of the Nicaragoa Canal will be greater than to any other nation in the world. Do we understand Trus Bun to advise the Senate of the United States that these enormous advantages in the commerce of the Facific Ocean shall be surrendered to Germany and Great Britain conjointly because the treaty was respitated under the Administration of Fresident Banasson !" any other nation in the world. Do we understand Two

We understand the difficulties of the Tribune's present position, but that is no reason why the exact truth about the proposed treaty should not be made clear to the Republican Senate.

## The Italians in Abyssinia.

A few weeks ago 6,000 Italian troops and native allies left the torrid lowlands along the Red Sea, climbed the slopes leading to the great plateau of Abyssinia, and after occupying Asmara, where not long ago the late King John's army was marshalled to oppose them, they advanced along the narrow paths leading to Adowa, which for two centuries has figured prominently in Abyssinian history. They have at last occupied that town, the capital of Tigre, the northern province which Prince John ruled before he became King of Abyssinia. A dozen white men were never before seen there at one time, and the white army doubtless made a great sensation among the tawny people, who are now preparing for their harvest of barley, which ripens in February. The Italians nastened to inform the Coptic

priests that they had not come to claim Adowa as their own, and their army soon retired to a hamlet a short distance to the north. The ostensible, and as far as we know, the only purpose of their advance was to assure the recognition of MENELEE as King of Abyssinia throughout Tigre, the only province that has not acknowledged him as King John's successor. He has been waiting for several months for the setting in of the favorable season, in order to march hundreds of miles north and occupy the Tigre province. It was for the interest of Italy to have peace restored and MENELEK recognized in the province as soon as possible, for by her treaty with the new King the northern part of Tigre as far south as Asmara has been ceded to King HUMBERT, and is now completely under the control of the Italian forces. The present expedition must indeed have been a grateful relief to white soldiers sweltering under the perennial heats of Massowah. Though Adowa's 4,000 people live in a valley surrounded by lofty mountains, they are nearly as high above the sea as our own Mount Washington, and enjoy a temperate and healthful climate.

The success of Italy in her East African enterprises has been due as much to fortunate circumstances as to the policy of King Hum-BERT'S Government. Whatever may have been the hopes and ambitions of the Italians, the world little dreamed that their occupation of the ill-omened port of Massowah would develop into a protectorate over a large empire and place Italy within easy reach of the upper Nile regions. No other European power can find in its newly acquired African possessions such promises of future growth and commercial importance as exist in the territory that has fallen, almost by accident, into the lap of Italy. She has good reason for confidence that the Red Sea colony she has just organized under the name of Erithrea, and with Massowah as its port and capital, will have a prosperous development. since she has allied to it by political bonds one of the richest and most promising regions in Africa.

## "Sworn Public Officers."

As a result of the controversy started by the bogus ballot reformers, which is quite certain to survive as an interesting reminiscence of the overthrow of those enemies of good government, is the acquaintance made by the public with an entirely new class of persons called by the reformers sworn public officers." These mandaring of the new system, who are to be clothed with powers at once arbitrary and extensive. are to discharge duties of a kind so serious and so dictatorial as were never before contemplated under any democratic system of government. From what source these patriotic and impressive personages are to be evolved there is as yet no definite knowing; but they must be of a breed and strain superior to the majority of citizens. These "sworn public officers" are t

the exclusive custody and the exclusive

distribution of all ballots to be cast in this State for any elective officer; with them is to rest the right to say how and to whom these ballots shall be given. They are to have control of the voting lists, as well as of the horse stalls, and to fix the period of time during which each elector may occupy one. Not the least of their varied duties, and the most delicate of them all, is to be the making out of the ballots for infirm, illiterate, and non-Englishspeaking citizens, whose franchise is to be made wholly dependent upon the good faith of these individuals. According to this year's programme of the reformers, the ballot law is to contain a provision to the effect that not alone must the voter place a cross-mark opposite the name of the candidates he favors, but he must also draw lines through the names of the candidates he does not favor. Upon the "sworn public officers," who are to have the marking of the ballots of some 75,000 voters of New York city, is to rest the responsibility of doing this: and the failure to draw one of these lines (even though the candidate favored by the voter be correctly marked) will make the ticket defective. This is a great power to put in the hands of even a "sworn public officer," but hardly greater than is the monopoly of the distribution of ballots and the power to exclude citizens from the voting place. Their other important duties having been performed, the "sworn public officers" are to crown their labors on election day by counting the votes cast. Under the new system this task is likely to be at tended with a larger degree of fraud and deceit than is possible now, seeing that the choice of the elector is to be indicated by a small lead pencil mark, and not as at present, by the name of the candidate (and his name

only) printed in clear, indelible type. It seems to be the favorite notion of the reformers that an individual who might otherwise be willing enough to violate the election laws, would be completely changed the moment he became "a sworn public officer." As Governor HILL aptly expressed it in his veto of the SAXTON bill of 1889; 'The bill proceeds on the theory that electors can be bribed only so long as they hold no office, and that they become transformed upon taking an official oath." "Under this bill," said the Governor, "it would be easier and safer to bribe some of the inspectors or ballot elerks than it is now to bribe electors. It would require less skill, less money, and much less risk of punishment to place a few corrupt men in office as inspectors or as ballot clerks, and through them procure the disfranchisement of a thousand voters than it is now to obtain by bribery of electors one-tenth part of that number of votes."

Like the Levites of old, the "sworn public officers" are to be a distinct and privileged class in the community, chosen for their exceptional honesty, intelligence, and uprightness. They are to form a sort of confidence

no one is to presume to interfere.

The discovery of such a superior race of beings would of itself compensate the publie to some extent for the time lost in listening to the bogus reformers; but there will be those who will be skeptical concerning the integrity and disinterestedness of these "sworn public officers," who are to absorb so many of the rights now exercised by the people, without any assurance, other than offered by the reformers that they will not abuse their enormous powers over the most precious heritage of American freemen, manhood suffrage.

Against a National Bankruptcy Law. Several bills for the reestablishment of a National Bankruptcy law are now before Congress, and the supporters of some of them will probably make a serious effort to bring about the enactment of a statute on this subject at the present session. Mr. Don M. DICKINSON, Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President CLEVELAND, and a prominent lawyer in Michigan, expresses the opinion that most of the bills are seriously objectionable in principle, and that the

pest of them provides for too complicated and elaborate a method of procedure. The National Bankruptcy act of 1867 was a failure. Proceedings under it were costly, and the dividends to creditors were usually very small in proportion to the total value of the insolvent estate. The system of practice which it established was extremely cumbersome, and no statute which provides for similar methods will ever give permanent satisfaction or long remain a law. Mr. Dick-INSON makes a very sensible suggestion in saying that proceedings under any new bankruptcy act should be assimilated to the procedure in chancery or courts of equity, This procedure is comparatively simple and universally understood by lawyers through-

out the country. A National Bankruptcy law under which any insolvent debtor who is honest can be relieved of his debts by applying all the property which he possesses to their payment would be an excellent thing. But we doubt the wisdom or expediency of any system for putting debtors into what is called involuntary bankruptcy by means of proceedings on the part of creditors for the purpose of having a debtor declared a bankrupt against his will. Under the Bankruptcy act of 1867 proceedings of this character developed many abuses, and we should be reluctant to see any such system restored.

If we are to have any National Bankruptcy act at all, it should be one which provides for an extremely simple and inexpensive method of procedure administered by the existing judicial tribunals without the establishment of any new offices, and it should relate to cases of voluntary bankruptcy only.

It is well known that the millions of fur seal which clamber up on the Prybilov Islands in the breeding season are scattered during the rest of the year all over the Northern Pacific. According to Senator MacDonald of Victoria the sealers have already set out from British Columbia, as the animal's fur is now prime. and are beginning to load up with the seal they meet that have turned their noses northward and are slowly making their way to the breeding grounds.

There is one phase of the sealing question which is a good deal more important than that of anybody's rights in Behring Sea; that is, whether the fur seal is to be utterly exterminated. It is less than a century since the coasts and islands of the southern ocean were frequented by millions of seal. It took only fifty or sixty years for ignorant and lawless ealers, who cared for nothing but their immediate profit, to simply wipe this useful animal out of existence in all its southern haunts. It is certain that the same fate would before this have befallen the seal in northern waters if it had not been for the wise restrictions that have regulated the slaughter on the Prybilov Islands and in the adjacent waters.

Our Canadian friends are pursuing a policy that will lead straight to the total destruction of the fur seal. If anybody is at liberty to do what they are doing, killing the seal in any quantity, anywhere they find him, there will be no seals to catch twenty years from now. and a great source of wealth will be utterly destroyed. The fact is that more capital has been embarked in this business by unauthor ized outsiders than can be utilized without ruining the industry entirely; and until some of it is withdrawn and the business ceases to be carried on, in large part, with reckless dis regard for consequences, the future of the fur seal is in serious jeopardy.

The feelings of the Hon, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY as he sees the Hon, RUSSELL BENJAMINO VITCH HARRISON trying to appoint certain friends or classmates of the Markis of Montana to Pennsylvania offices must be such as the wicked express with too explosive words. But Mr. Quay is non-explosive. One can imagine him, however, as exploding with laughter when he thinks of 1892 and BENJAMIN HARRI son, the small, stient man of the White House

The Iowa House of Representatives is still suffering from a relapse of deadlock. The sitnation is becoming monotonous. If the lock is not opened before long, the rural members will have to kick the door down and take to the fields. Spring ploughing must be done, deadlock or no deadlock.

Of course Col. CHARLES EMORY SMITH of Philadelphia doesn't want the Russian mission. And Col. SHEPARD of this town can't be spared. He has had to give up, we understand, his scheme of converting the Sultan, but as a means of promoting good feeling between Russia and Turkey and avoiding war, how would it do for him to try and make the Czar a Mussulman? Then the two countries would get along with each other in peace and har-mony. Would not Col, Shepard consent to go mony. to St. Petersburg as a special envoy for this purpose?

It is said that a pair of pants, exhibited at the Tailors Convention in Unicago, had only one seam. — Cited Herald. Why should the tailors put questions to a man whose pants are so short as Dr. Hannison's !— Louisville Courter-Journal.

Hear, O. Utica, and give ear, O. Louisville, What be, are, or is "pants"? Explain the cryptogram. Unveil the Isis. Speak up.

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, averred that he wasn't a candidate for Governor, whereupon his incredulous fellow citizens insisted that he was goin to run for Congress. No. again, says his Honor. And still the wonder grows. Our own opinion is that his Honor expects to be a candidate for President. But here his ambition will bump into that of the Hon, ELMAN ADAMS MORSE, setts has such a full hand of great men.

It's lucky that Justice is blind. We suppose that she has been invited to the celebration of the centennial of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. If she were able to see Chief Justice FULLER's moustache waving in the winds of eloquence at the celebration, she would stop the proceedings while she beat her sword into a razor.

The intelligence that Queen Victoria's favorite tipple at dinner is pale sherry in a cup of fine gold is girdling the earth with joy. is not generally known that up to a recent pe riod her Majesty's custom was to drink at state dinners a quart of stout served in the hollow of her crown. The Hon, E. J. PHELPs objected to the custom as both indelicate and un-English, and it seems that his respectful protest has borne fruit.

Marie Marie Company of the Survey of Hudistran Sanuas Company of the Survey of the Sur NEWS PROM BRABIL

exchange, which was soon restored.

MR. KLUGE'S STORY OF THE TAPES,

He Says They Were Merely Samples of Goods Made for Jehn Wanamaker.

Mr. Alfred Klugé, New York agent of the

German Artistic Weaving Company of Saxony.

whose office is at 120 Franklin street, was in-

dignant yesterday at the published reports of

his having been suspected of importing rolls of

slik ribbon for John Wanamaker through the

Post Office. Woven into the ribbons was the

name "John Wanamaker, costumer, Philadel-

phia." This is John Wanamaker, the shop-

A RECEIVER FOR IVES & CO.

The Mineral Range Rallroad Asks that the

Assignment be Set Aside.

A new phase in the complex litigation

which Henry S. Ives is involved has been

brought to light by an action instituted by the

Mineral Range Railroad Company of Michigan.

This was the first concern that Ives juggled

with after he took in George H. Stayner for a

partner and began to operate as a banker.

Last Monday the railroad company obtained

LONG ISLAND ELOPEMENTS.

Mr. Clerke and Miss Carr and Mr. Scott

and Miss Curpenter Get Married,

church, Jamaica, left the church after service

Sunday night and went to Sea Cliff, where they

were married by the Rev. Mr. Platt of the

Methodist church of that place. Miss Carr has

High Moral Reasons for Uncle Harrison

From The Forum.

How men's hearts flowed together in the

nomination of a man who had opposed the pension thieves from his place in the senate, who had called

God to witness his heart's devotion to the principles of

civil service reform, and whose position as a Presby

terian elder for: ale the suspicion that he could be false to such an obtestation! LEGHARD WOOLER BACOR.

A Mistake in the Animals,

'Papa, don't you think I'm a little hoarse?"

saked Johnny Cumso.
"You have named the wrong animal Johnny," re

As Old Proverb Applied.

Only One Answer Possible,

Do you knew enough, sir, to go in when it rains?"

Boss This Refer to Browning !

"Can you understand his poetry?"

"If it hadn't been for that tender goose at

plied papa. "You are a little monkey."

dinner I should have left this boarding place "Not at all remarkable. Every one knows that a

Henry Everett Clerke and Miss Annie M.

THE NEW MERSHALES BROWNSHIPS. The Government's Beeres Withdrawing State Support from the Church, The President Baselvan the New Minister and Special Savey from Branti.

The Brazil mail steamship the Advance, WARRINGTON, Jan. 99. The formal recogfrom Rie Janeiro Dec. 21, got into port yesteraition of the United Bintes of Brasil by this Government was completed this afternoon, when the Provident received the credentials of day morning. Capt. Griffiths reported everything quiet at all the ports at which his vesse touched from Rio to Para. Capt. Lachlan, the Sanhor H. O. de Ameral Valente, the new Minister accredited by the Provisional Covernmanager of the steamship line, received letters ment and also the credentials of Senhor Salvador Mendonea as Envey Extraordinary and from his accents to the same effect. On Dec. 80 the Government withdrew its support from the Minister Planipotentiary on a special mission to the United States. The ceremonies were money market, causing a temporary drop in The Advance brought from Para copies of marked by great cordiality. The two Minispapers for Charles R. Flint & Co. up to Jan. 14, tors, with their joint suite of four secretaries, which contain despatches from Rio. The most made a fine appearance in their rich and brilimportant of these is this decree, issued by the Provisional Government on Jan. 7. The decree was published in A Provincia do Pard of the 11th. It roads: liant uniform. Secretary Blaine prespited the two Ministers, and they in jurn presented their scoretaries. The coremonies were in the blue lique. Benhor Valentemald:

Article I. Told decree prohibits the Federal authorities, as well as the individual States, from making any laws, roles, regulations, or passing any administrative acts essablishing any religion as the religions of the state. Art. Z. To all citizens is given the privings of averaing their resigions beliefs according to their own dictates, and in their devotions, either private or public, they shall not be interrupted or disturbed. Art. 3. This liberty does not only embrace individuals, but also churches, associations, and institutions in which there are religious observances, every one having the full right of forming religious associations and investment of the form the powers. igom. Nonhor Valenteband:

Mis. Percueve, it is gratifying to make his before by white Chief of the Provisional Government it is the by white Chief of the Provisional Government of the limit water of tirgal hapteen pleased to confirm me in tangents of the title of salane of America. Giving favorable the titled salane of America. Giving favorable the salate of America of the salate of the American people.

The President resulted as follows:

ng in accordance room the powers.

Art. 4 All patronogs resources and prerogatives of eligious institutions granted by the State are hereby religious institutions granted by the State are hereby extinguished.

Ast, 5. The right of all churches and religious orders of acquiring and administering estates under the limits made by the laws regarding corporations is lawfully recognized, granting to such one the excessible of property as well as the use of the buildings for worship. Act, 6. The Federal Government will continue to fur-The President replied as follows: Ministen. I receive you as the representative of a couble, always a grateful duty to the dovernment United States. The peaceful ourse of occise as transfermed the empire of Read, into the I state of Prast has been observed with deep Act, if. The Federal Government will continue to run-nish the exclosization! revenues and support the actual personnel of the Catholic Church where it was done under the old regime for the space of die year, and for a like period will subsidize the professorships in the seminaries. It is in the option of each state to recognize in the future ministers of this or other realigions, provid-ing they do not run counter to what is laid down to the preceding articles. Ing they do not run counter to what is laid down in the preceding articles.

The Rio Neurs of Dec. 30 says that Gen. da Fonseca, who was reported to be dying of heart disease, was well enough on Dec. 20 to be removed from Santa Thereza to the new official residence on the Rua Larga, which had just been purchased from the Marqueza de Itamaraty for 630,000 mitrets. That Da Fonseca is not in the best of health is indicated by a late provision of the Government that in case of any disability in the present chief, the function of "Chief of State" shall be exercised first by Dr. Ruy Barbosa, Minister of Finance, and second by Benjamin Constant, Minister of War.

In reply to Mr. Mendonca the President said:

EXCHANGING SILVER FOR IRON BARS.

Seaton Bought \$2,000 Worth of Stelen Sil-Zimmerman & Foshay, brokers, employed Truckman John Barclay to carry 131 bars of sliver to the Cunard pler on Dec. 20. It was a very foggy day, and two of the bars of sliver were stolen. Truckman Barclay made good

by Dr. Ruy Barbosa. Minister of Finance, and second by Benjamin Constant, Minister of War.

The editor of the News comments severely on the slight attention paid by the Brazilian people to the death of the ex-Empress. He says: "Had she died in her own home and among her old friends the world would have rung with the lamentations of a whole nation. The times, however, have changed, the mania of a sentimental revolution has swept over the land, and the virtues of this truly noble and loving woman have been swallowed up in the swelling tide of a new era."

Charles E. Flint received by the Advance a letter from his Para agent, who says, in reference to the concession of 20 reis in favor of the Companhia Mercantil: "In an interview with Baron de Gondoriz (Vianna) this morning the writer learned that he had lost all hope of success of the measure being sustained, but he stated that he should very soon be ready with another plan of an entirely different nature." Soon after this letter was sent from Para the announcement was received here that the concession to Gondorik had been revoked.

The Advance brought the body of Dr. E. Brownell of East Hartford, Conn., who shot himself at the loe House Hotel, Barbadoes. the loss, \$4,900, to Zimmerman & Foshay. The police learned that on Dec. 20 Edward Rock, Thomas Dougan, and John Nagle sold the bars for solder to William Gilmartin, junkman, of Washington and Watts streets, for \$14. But, when, on the following morning, they read in the newspapers of the loss of the bars. and the fact that they were worth nearly \$2,000, they went to Gilmartin and demanded either the bars or semething like their value. Gilmartin said that the stuff was too costly for him to handle and proposed that it should be offered for saie to Seaton, a fence, seaton bought the bars for \$650 and deposited in the United States Assay Office seventy-three pounds of silver in small pieces, technically known as "chippings," andigot a receipt for it. Several days later, he, Gilmartin, Rock, Dougan, and Nagle were arrested and jointly indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, Gilmartin blended guilty.

Seaton was tried yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth. Assistant District Attorney Davis, the prosecutor, called Gilmartin as a witness for the posple, and he made a clean breast of his connection with the loss of the bars. Detective Sergeant O'Brien testified that when Seaton was searched at the police central office, an envelope was found in which were five watches, three of gold and two of silver, three solitaire diamond rings, and a diamond cluster breastpin, the receint from the assay office for the silver deposited there by Seaton, and six pawn tickets for watches and rings.

The jury promptly convicted Seaton, and Reand the fact that they were worth nearly \$2,000,

and rings.

The jury promptly convicted Seaton, and Recorder Smyth remanded him to await sentence,

POLICEMAN RYERSON NOT GUILTY.

name John Wanamaker, costumer, Frainacerphia." This is John Wanamaker, the shopkeeper, who is not to beconfused with the man
of the same name who is Postmaster-General
of the United States. Mr. Kluge's says that,
when called upon by Lawgiver Dudley F.
Phelps of the Custom Eouse for an explanation of the dutiable parel addressed to him in
the post, he did not deny, as has been alleged,
that he had dealings with Wanamaker.

"The facts are these,' he said. "We manufacture ribbon labels and dress belts for almost every house of repute in Europe, Asia,
and America. Among our clients is the firm
of John Wanamaker. Philadelphia, from whom
we had a large order fer the tapes in question.
They were delivered in bulk, but we require
for our own reference samples from which to
sell similar goods; se we had two small envelopes containing these samples sent to us from
Germany by post. The entire value of the
packages was something like \$1.80. Mr. Wanamaker's goods came in the ordinary way
through the Custom House, and paid duty, of
course."

Lawgiver Phelps of the Custom House, however, stands by his statement of what was said
at the interview has had with Mr. Kluge's Mr. Even his Pather Went Back on Him-He Will Seek Reinstatement on the Force. Ex-Poticeman Ira Brown Ryerson, who vas accused of stealing Abraham Mayer's three-foot thermometer from the sidewalk in Dec. 20, was acquitted vesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Optician Mayer, Samuel Lawgiver Phelps of the Custom House, however, stands by his statement of what was said at the interview he had with Mr. Klugé. Mr. Phelps Insists that Mr. Klugó admitted that he was using Mr. Wanamaker's name unwarrantedly, and for the purpose of introcing a new line of goods in America.

The customs authorities say that Mr. Klugé has imported too many goods through the mails, and that is why he was hauled up in this case. The whole matter has been referred to Collector Erhardt. B. Sullivan, and the boy Shirm told the stor of the lost thermometer as it has been pub

of the lost thermometer as it has been published in The Sun. Justice Smith said that it was the judgment of the Court that liyerson was not guilty.

Hyerson said after his discharge: "Do you know it is a terrible thing to be charged with a theft? Every friend in the world shook me except my wife. Even dad went back on me. He said: 'La this thing looks black for you. I never thought I'd have a son as would bring disgrace on my name. You always was a good boy, but these New Yorkors must have been too much for yo.' Dad was a good deal cut up over this charge against me. You see, our folks have ridden a high horse out in the country, and would have to have the stirrup strays let out a bit. Superintendent Murray seemed anxious to get my resignation. I think that, now that I have proved that I am innocent, he ought to take me back. Any way, I shall try to establish my right to my place on the police force." hyerson did not call at Police Headquarter

To Keep Out American Beef. OTTAWA, Jan. 29 .- Mr. Wood of Westmore land, New Brunswick, is determined, if possible, to secure legislation to prevent the im portations of fresh beef from the United States into Canada. In moving in Parliamen for a return showing the quantity imported last year, he said that the importations in 1889 and swelled to 3,210,000 pounds. This increase, he believed, was largely due to importations of fresh beef. It was very strange that in a country like Canada, where we export large numbers of live cattle to England, we should import fresh beef from the United States. It was the duty of the Covernment to protect Canadian Interests, and he believed that the tariff should be doubled.

Ten at the Ladies' Club.

Last Monday the railroad company obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court of this State, Kings county, against Ives & Co. for \$450.984.27, and on Tuesday a bill of complaint was filed against them and William Nelson Cromwell, the assignee of the firm. In the United States District Court. Charles W. Cass, who has worked in various legal channels against Ives, signs the bill, and James C. Carter's name appears as counsel for the road.

The bill, with finer rhetoric than is customary in such instruments, declares that the partnership of Ives & Stayner "began in debt and ended in insolvency." Its main charge is that the assignment made by Ives & Co. to Crowwell on Aug. 11, 1887, was made with fraudulent intent, not in good faith, with Intent to delay and hinder the creditors of the firm. The bill therefore assis that the assignment to Cromwell be declared void, and that a receiver be appointed to take care of such property as remains in the possession or name of Ives & Co. From 3 until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Lexington avenue in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth atreet was blocked with carriages, while the house at 194 was crowded to overflowing with people. The striking feature of the crowd was that it was entirely composed of women. It was the second "tea" of the Ladies' New York Club, and there were 1,050 different types of beauty present. Mr. Arvonchou, berthone of the compresent for the specific purpose of entertaining the ladies with songs. This club is the latest impossition to club-dom. It was formally organized Nov. 11, and has already exceeded its membership firm of 350. There are reading rooms card more and a restaurant as well as scepting rooms and a restaurant as well as scepting rooms and or the new formally organized Nov. 15, responsible to the strength of the second in the club are Mrs. J. Fierpost Morgan, Mrs. John N. A. Grisword, and Mrs. John King Van Remselact. One of their ironclad rules is that no man shall be permitted to cuiter. The last "tea" of the season will be served on haster. 134 was crowded to overflowing with people. The strik Carr, members of the choir of the Methodist Methodist church of that place. Aliss Carr has just graduated from the public schools of Jamalea. They returned home the next day, and both were forgiven by their families. Miss Lottle Carpenter, 18 years old, of Great Neck, eloped with Edward Scott, a harness maker, on Sunday. They fook a train to Now York city and stayed over night at the home of one of Mr. Scott's sisters. They were married the nextday. Miss Carpenter's father is a well-to-do farmer. He forbade his daughter to receive Mr. Scott's attentions. It is said the couple will return to Great Neck.

Mr. Beering Acquite Mr. Martin. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Al. bany summary in some of this morning's papers of my argument yesterday before the Schate Committee on the World's Fair bill does injustice to Mr. William R. Martin of this city. I did not and certainly did not in-tend to call in question the integrity, character, er-disintersetednesse of that sendleman in any respect whatever, or to charge him with any connection with sweeny. Tweed er other members of the sheat city ring in former park opening proceedings.

I may add that the city is infeabled, and in my judg-ment soisly, to Mr. Martin's efforts, and the agistion which he initiated and the legislation preposed by him to which i referred for the present stiractive plan of the west side. Which has made it the most seasiful part of the city of New York. In the Jobberg connected with the improvements under the laws which pro-duced that result I have nover known him to be per-sonally connected directly or indirectly. I celeure that he never was. Martin of this city. I did not and certainly did not in

A Bliszard Predicted, Att um TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What in To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What in my judgment now threatens us is that Jack Freet, as you call him, may marshal his forces and concentrate them in the form of a bilizard worse than that of March, 1889. For three weeks preceding that fearful aimospheric convulsion the weather was very much like that of in-day. For three weeks the heavens were being charged with artificial electricity with no showers to dissipate it. We must have rain or show twice or three times a week. We put out fires with water. Nature dues the same.

Daguarr.

The Mathematics of Bebt. Toncher (to class in arithmetic)—A man borrowed \$100 to pay one seventh of his debts. What are

"Gen. Greely," said the spokesman, "this Committee has travelled all the way from New York to Washington to put a question to you and upon your answer much depends. There is a pile of money up en your answer of yes or no. Are you ready for the question: The Quick Pupil-Six hundred dollars; he owed seven and he's paid one.

The Bright Pupil—Seven hundred dollars, for he still owes the hundred he borrowed.

The Youthful Seer—Eight hundred dollars and can

cents.
Teacher-How do you obtain that result?
The Y. n.-He blowed in the hundred acts the bank stylin to gift hunk with the game, and then the dealer lent him ten cents out'n the drawer to git a plate of "han and "for dinner."

POSTOR BENGRANTS ON TRIAL. speater Williams Vield the Station

Peny Bergeaute were on trial at Police Hendquarters restorday on charges of neglect of duty preferred by Inspector Williams, who recently made early morning calls at several

polise station houses, The Inspector first led before Commissioner Voorbis Sergeant James J. Brophy of the East Twenty second street station, and said that at dressed and asleep in bed in a back room of the station house when he should have been on pairol duty. The book at the deak contained no record of the fact, and Sergeant Mangin, who was on duty at the desk, said that Brophy must have stolen in while he wasn't looking. Brophy said that after patrolling his post from midnight until 4 o'clock he returned to the station house feeling sick, and rather then have himself put on the sick list he went to bed so as to be able to report for duty in the evening. Inspector Williams intimated that Brophy entered the station house by the base-

evening. Inspector Williams intimated that Brochy entered the station house by the basement door.

Begreants Macmillan of the East Sixty-seventh street station and Lansen of the Delancey attest station were arraigned for neglect to enter certain matters of routine on the biotter. Their admitted negligence, and said that it was not intentional. Doorman James Retrigan of the East Sixty-seventh street station was the next culprit. Inspector Williams said that on the night of Jan. 19 he found Kerrigan stretched out on two chairs, with a cushion for a pillow, in the back room leading to the cells. On the same night the inspector visited Bellovue Hoesital and found seven prisoners in the police cell, one of whom was charged with murier. Policeman Patrick Kannelly was asiece in a chair in the cell in total darkness. Kennelly denied that he was asleep, and said that a rule of the hospital rejured the lights to be put out at a certain hour.

Sergeant Waiter N. Norris of the East Fifty-first street station was on trial on a charge of failing to enforce the Exche law at the ball of the Sociate de l'Amitié on Jan. 14, and with drinking wine at the bar of the Lexington Avende Opera House after excise hours. The complaint was based upon the report of the ball published in Thie Sur. Norris denied both charges. Sergeant Cross of the East 128th street station made four charges against Policeman William Smith for holding conversation with a citizen, for being off post and in a salcon, absence from roll call, and failure to make an arrest for an open violation of the Excise law. The policeman flaily contradicted the Sergeant.

The full Board will decide all the cases.

he Sergeant.
The full Board will decide all the cases.

JERSEY FARMERS WANT PROTECTION. Gov. Abbett Going to See What Can Be

TRENTON, Jan. 29 .- Gov. Abbett appeared to-day before the State Board of Agriculture in annual session here. He said he did not know much about farming, but he knew there was something wrong about the industry when to his own knowledge a fairly good Jersey farm had within five years depreciated in value thirty per cent. He said he wanted the Agricultural Board to cooperate with him in investigating pending grievances, and, above all, he desired to hear everything that anybody could suggest by way of remedy. He thought the time for theoretical discussion was past. He was warmly applauded, and seen afterward the Board decided in response to his suggestion to appoint a committee of seven farmers in their organization to help in the solution of the problem which his Excellency has thus tackled. Their names will be announced to-morrow. President Burroughs deplored the situation of the Jersey farmer of to-day, oppressed at home with unfairly imposed taxes and hampered outside by the unjust freight rates which allow the Western growers to place their enormous productions on the Lastern market at almost as low a cost as farmers within a hundred miles of New York and Philadelphia. President Burroughs painted a gloomy picture of farm land seeking buyers at \$4 an acre in verment, and a cendition of things not much better in the rest of New England, and then asked what was going to stay the same process of ruin in New Jersey. He attacked the Western dressed beef industry, spoke of New Jersey milk producers as being fleeced by the retailers advocated tax revision and a reduction of official salaries, and demanded a duty on foreign fruits and live stock importations. the Board decided in response to his sugges-

and demanded a duly on foreign fruits and live stock importations.

The session will continue to-morrow. Among other resolutions offered were these: Condemning the increase of the Governor's salary and the proposed increase of the Vice-Chancellor's salary; requesting Congress to designate certain ports where American citizens may exchange products of the United States for products of other countries unhambered by custom duties; advocating legislation that will allow farmers to run engines and freight and passenger trains over railroads at their own expense upon paying a proper toll to the railroad companies, and commending Gov. Abbett's stand in favor of the Australian ballot. All were referred to the Resolution Committee.

THE NEW EASTERN DISPENSARY.

Dr. John Hall and Rabbi Jacobs Make Ad dresses at the Laying of the Corner Stone The corner stone of the new building for the Eastern Dispensary, at the northeast corner of Essex and Broome streets, was laid yes-terday afternoon. Lawyer Edward G. Black, presided, and there were present, in addition to the trustees and those directly associated with the work of the dispensary, a number of well-known persons. Among them were the lev. Dr. John Hall, Rabbi Henry S. Jacobs. Henry Rice, President of the United Hebrew Charities Association; the liev. Alford A. But ler, rector of the Epiphany P. E. Church, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. There were also a number of ladies present. Inspector Williams and

line of bluecoats, and watched the ceremonies from a distance. The windows of all the tenement houses near by were full of interested spectators.

The Rev. Mr. Butler opened the exercises with prayer. Dr. John Hall then made an address. He said it was only necessary to look around at the buildings of the neighborhood to be satisfied of the necessity for such a public charity as the Eastern Dispensary. He praised the work of those who had kept up the dispensary, and concluded by eaving that with God's blessing it would continue to be a practical benediction to the poor.

Rabbi Jacobe followed. He said that his belief was that physicians were the truest ministers of God and that every hospital was a temple to God. He believed in having all seets, oreeds, and beliefs unite in such a practical charity as the dispensary.

Mr. Biack said that he regretted that Judge Barrett was unable to be present, and that in his absence he would lay the corner stone himself. The stone was then put in place and capped. It contained copies of the daily newspapers, the charier of the dispensary, and photographs of the trustees, it was explained that no coins were put in the corner stone because the dispensary had none to spare for such a purpose.

After the corner stone was laid Gen. Fisk made a short address.

The lot upon which the new building is to estand is paid for. The building is to cost about \$75,000. Funds are needed, and Trassurer Robert H. Crosby. 29 Nassau street, is ready to receive them.

Last year 61.228 patients were treated at the dispensary, and the doctors made 106,748 visits and consultations. There is an average daily attendance of 420 persons, and the new building is needed to accommodate them. from a distance. The windows of all the tenement houses near by were full of interested

Capt. Casaidy, with thirty policemen, kept the

streets clear, and a big crowd stood behind the

An Imitation Coffee Berry.

There is a flutter of excitement among coffee dealers just now, caused by the discovery of a spurious bean or berry that its manufacturers are try-ing to sell as the genuine article. They have succeeded, it is said, in selling small quantities in Philadelphia an towns outside of New York, but as soon as it came her the experts discovered the fraud. The new bean so closely resembles the genuino in color, chapte, and size that it is liable to deceive anybody but an expert. Coffee men don't believe that the new bean contains anything more injurious than flour and water and a little coloring. Frence, N. J. and Philadephia are the places named where the bogus coffee bean is being manufactured. places named where the bogus coffee bean is being manufactured.

I first heard of the bogus bean about two months ago. said Mr. F. H. Thurler, and it was then being made in lendon. I have no doubt that that is where it was first made. Three weeks ago I saw some that came from Newark. It is not likely that much of this imitation bean could be forced on the market without discovers.

The Late William Warren's Will. Boston, Jan. 29.-The will of the late William Warren provides that at the death of the testator's wife, \$80.001, the interest on which is for her useduring

er life, shall be paid to the trustees of the Museum her die, shall be paid to the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for a fund from which to purchase copies of paintings or original paintings by foreign or American artists of subjects of the modern achool. The paintings, with others who was ple given to the museum, are to be known as the Washinstonian Home, Rosson; in bequeathed to the Washinstonian Home, Rosson; is bequeathed to the Washinstonian Home, Rosson; is the Carlot of the Washinstonian Home, Rosson; the Carlot of the Washinstonian Home, Rosson; Church in Moston, and \$1,000 each to time charlitable so-cieties of Hoston.

Baltimore Wants High License, ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Baltimore is alarmed at the greatly increasing number of saleones in that city, and to-day a committee of her nest citizens including ex-Congressman Findley and by W. W. Spences, appeared before the Scinter Committee on Finance and made earnest arguments in favor of the Scinter Committee of the

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT. One of the regular attendants at the presions of the

President flarrison's church in Indianapolis. He did not come to New York, however, to pick up points on doctrine, but to be present at the Princeton dinner.

There are factions even among the deaf mutes. The two institutions in this city, that at Washington Beights where the sign language is taught and that on Lexingten avenue where they teach articulation, are deadly rivals the feeling extending even to the graduates and lasting for many years after they have left the schools.
The articulation folks gave a ball last Wednesday night
in one of the balls on Sixth avenue, and they were very careful to see that no sign language folks got in. Nagi Weinesday night the sign integrage club has a ball in the Lycsum Opera House, and there will be no articulation folks there.

No amount of teaching has yet been able to make the deaf mutes to any considerable degree substitute articulated talk and tip reading among themselves for the old-fashioned sign language. At the Lexington avenue institution the pupils are forbidden to converse except by the articulation method, but the best efforts of the teachers cannot prevent them from dropping into the sign ianguage whenever they are alone together. They say that it is much easier and more convenient, besides being quicker than the spoken language.

There are indications that the vote upon the "election" question in the Presbytery, when the matter reaches a vote, will be closer than the friends of re vision at first anticipated. The revisionists were so signally in a majority in the Presbytery when the matter was first voted upon in a general way some time ago that it was taken for granted that the report of the committee favoring revision would be adopted by a large majority. Since the debate began, however, and the big guns like Dr. Hall, Dr. Paxton, and ethers have sprung so valiantly to the defence of the old dectring there have been a good many changes of front on the part of men who voted in favor of the appointment of the committee, and there is a strong probability that there may be trouble in carrying through some of the propositions of the report. The exception, if any, will be the clause relating to "elect infants." There is little doubt that the vote in favor of a change in the Confession in that regard will be decisive. Even the most old school members of the Presbyters seem to feel that sometime ought to be done to make the harshness of the doctrine on that point less apparent or, as they would put it, to couch it is language that could not be so easily misconstrued to make it mean somethin really harsher than it is.

From memoranda of the late Henry W. Grady it has been found that during the year 1800 he made loans to various people in amounts from 800 to \$400, the whole aggregating more than \$18,000. Most of this is collecta-ble, and makes a substantial addition to the editors estate. It is said that no one ever went away from him empty-handed. His purse was open to any of his friends, and his personal friends were thousands.

"It is a mistake to suppose," said a former Missourian resterday, "that persimmons cannot be had up North here. I get them whenever I want them, which is here. I get them whenever I want them, which is pretty eftem, from a Broadway fruiterer. They are a perishable fruit, and probably lose a little of their flavor by being picked somewhat green to ripen in transit, but they are sufficiently like the real thing to call up pleasurable associations of my birthplace. They resemble a date, except that they are more luscious, and when perfectly rice are more delicious. when perfectly ripe are most delicious. Contrary to the idea which I have frequently heard expressed, that this fruitgrows on bushes, it is a tree fruit and a tail tree at that. A cluster of persimmen trees, with their smooth, shinv bark and high-growing branches, looks a good deal like a small poplar greve. There is a popular idea down South that nature wisely hung pers at this rather inaccessible altitude to preserve a few of them from the darky's covetous fingers. This gentry, have however, no very serious difficulty in getting them. They use a long pole, with which they thresh the trees, and the ripe fruit drops. 'Possums are fond of persimmens, too, and what a darky is especially fond of doing is to let the 'possum get and ear the persim-mens, and then he eats the possum. This, to his mind, is an economy of labor which is rational and effective."

It is interesting to watch the conduct of the working man to procure his beer during the purents of his daily calling. It does not speak well for the quality of his breakfast that he should feel the craving for a silmulast so soon after beginning work as he does for before work to the nearest saloon. The growler is usually a very curious nieusii. It may be aimest anything; it is generally a tomato can pasked from some rubbish bean, and eften not one tomato can but half a dozen, filled with froth and liquid, more froth apparently, tea, than figuld, are to be seen borne swiftly along in the arms of some good-natured workman, who is working several simulaneous growlers for his fellows. Another (avorite beer vehicle is a joint of store pipe, rusty and battered, into which a rude bottom is fitted. These are very common, apparently popular from their ability to hold all the froth the beer drawer can furnish expression of the men's faces is to be taken in evidence as they drain these rude beer mugs, it cannot be doubted that their enjoyment is considerably keener than the

Outside of "society," the manners of many of the guests at church weidtings would be considered ex-ceedingly rude. At a very swell affair of this kind, which took place recently in a fashionable aburch, the curiosity of the guests so far overcame their sense of decorum that they stood up on the seats to see the bridal party at the altar. At those points in the service where the devout were expected to kneel a curiou spectacle was witnessed. In a number of the some women were knocking while others were star on the cushioned seats. There were only about a score of men present. of men present.

William M. Ivins, the lawyer-politician, has any num Napoleon Bonaparte at 16, just after he left the military school in Paris. It is the face of a fascinatingly hand casts taken from the death mask immediately after the exiled Emperor's death at St. Helena. Pirry-two years had completed one of the most stormy lives of anotest or modern history, and the cast just after death shows storm and hard features, a remarkably expansive forehead, and Hps tightly closed.

According to the report of the last international con vention of the societies for the pravontion of creeky to animals, there are 001 legally recognized organiza-tions in the world for the protection of animals. One hundred and eighty-five of them are in Germany, 179 in Great Britain, 96 in the United States, 20 in Switzer-land, 15 in Austro-Hungary, 12 in Canada, 6 each in Raig, France, and Russis; 6 in Norway-Sweden, 5 in Holland, each in Spain, South Africa, and the West Indies; 2 each in Portugal, Algiers, and South America; I each in Denmark, Turkey, Belgium, and Mexico.

Mr. Ward McAllister has never attended) onegot the assembly balls in Philadelphia, and he probably never will. This is because he never leaves the city during the winter, except when he cannot possibly help it. He beliaves that his own sang home is the best and most comfortable place during the cold months, and has not for several years attended any social entertainment between November and May optside of this city. Mr. McAllister told of this custom of his in connection with his denial of the truth of a story going the rounds of Philadelphia to the effect that he did not attend the last amembly there because of his inability to secure invitations. But Mr. McAllister bad invitations a long time ago, and, what was more, was specially invited to dine with the lady natronesses on the day of the ball. His daughter attended, and several of the assembly patron emes afterward accepted Mr. McAllister's invitation to his last l'atriarcha' ball here. "You will always find me at home in coid weathen."

says Mr. McAllister. "I have a constant run of winter invitations to Philadelphia, Bosson, Long Island, and elsewhere, but I never accept any of them, I stay rights here. The only place I will go to outside of New York during cold weather is Florida, and I think I'll run down there for a week or two next month."

There is a row of curious houses extending south of Jackson street on Front street. They are frame struc-tures, ele-fashioned in shape, but still retaining little traces of former glory. One of the most significant of these is a brass knocker on each door. The knockers are in varying stages of repair, but they are the only means of announcing one's presence to the inmates. There is probably not another block where the obsolets

knocker may still be found on so many houses. A collector for a chewing sum concern said the other day that the day for nickel cents is narrowing. "Every one of them," said the collector, "that we turn into the United States Treasury never its put again into circula-tion. A copper cent taken its place. That's why sur cent in the slot arrangements have openings large enough ealy to admit a copper penny."

A Purist.

"Ethel is very particular about her gram-"I've noticed that. Se many girls for instance, say those kind, and 'between you and me.' Ethel always

says 'those kinds,' between you and L' no matter bow It Was There Early.

"How long ago was the first newspaper "Well we read of Tun Non in the first chapter of

Another Answer to the Question, Barber-How shall I cut your hair, sir ?

Oustomer-I'd like it done while I walk